

The opinion is very generally entertained by

A CHINESE STATESMAN'S ESTI-
—MATE OF FOREIGNERS.

ladder things have been said by representatives of foreigners about Chingnam, but when this sort of baggage is dragged around it requires a little exercise of charity and forbearance to speak of the user of it as a high-minded gentleman. Yet, there is no doubt the Matqueese was a high-minded gentleman. All the same, he was a high-minded, self-satisfied man, and he was a big-headed fellow, too. His presence in China an unmitigated nuisance, yet he strongly insists upon the necessity of dealing with them honestly. The low cunning which is the vice of most of his countrymen is not in him. He is a man of high principle, and his misfortune, not his fault, that he did not understand foreigners better. 'Og, one occasion he visited the Consul at Shanghai, and he places it 'on record with the utmost simplicity that there was really nothing rude about him. He was a very nice fellow, and which I was relieved.' Apparently he had imagined that the Consul might possibly throw bricks at his head.

The letters were written about the time of the harvest and extend through the period of the winter. The first letter is devoted to the fact that the translator has not supplied the exact dates. In the first letter, addressed to the General TUNG-SHANG, the writer says:—"From ancient times the expression a 'rich domain' has had reference to its extent; and strong armies have referred to the numerical strength of the population. The land of the English nation is to begin with, very extensive, and the number of its inhabitants of them who have come to China is not great; their object is to grow our saterian country with empty blunster. The Cantonese people will know how few are their numbers, how shallow their artifices; hence the officials fear the evils, and the people do not much fear the officials. But we are not able to hold out if we now undertake to go to work and fight them."

In a letter to General YANG HO-SHAN he says:—"On the previous occasion of LIU CHUAN-SHANG's rebellion, when he took possession of Shanghai city, and the Government forces failed to starve him out, this was also the result of our not supplying enough troops to aid the foreign forces. The 40,000 was given to the foreign merchants; the foreign merchants transferred their services to us; and supplies of grain were entirely cut off from the Shanghai rebels; in consequence of which the place was taken on New Year's day of 1855. Foragers are very fond of grain and like to plunder it, and I wish to exhort the General to "take every opportunity of touching them with kindness and pleasing them with little attentions, so that they will not be at odds in terms with the foreign ships; for as long as ever we are on bad terms for the trouble we find ourselves in, we shall have to be on our guard, which leads as though the General himself had a little fear of 'the evil'."

The following extract from a letter to Governor Miao K'iu-tsu shows that the Manchese was capable of appreciating the honesty of foreigners: "Europe has now developed a policy of commerce and war; the laws are made for the benefit of the State, and the State cannot possibly lose. Since we have to pay tax, themselves in this 'coercive war' we do not prevent China from collecting her own customs; whilst they refine their laws, they do not prevent China from restricting her customs examination; this is the policy of Europe. During the occupation of Shanghai by Lord Elphinstone, he ordered from 1853 till its capture, on the day of 1855, the foreigners undertook the collection of customs duties, and managed to hand-over to this 700,000 to the British Government. We Fociai An-tai (I thought myself) though they are a nation of shopkeepers, they are not without a certain honor before, to Mr. Hwang-cun-ko, he says, it is always difficult to know what to do in urban affairs. However, the key is never to be found far from the four qualities of *expensive, Loyalty, Genuineness, Truth*. Respect, Genuineness means Honesty, and Honesty means Truth. Honesty is sufficient not to say anything that is untrue; yet this is the most difficult of all, and it is on this word that behoves us to take our chief hold." We are not space to note all the references to foreigners in this valuable collection of letters. The following is a specimen of the Emperor's justification of his condemnation calling upon Sir Rongzeng (Choi Mr.) Hsien: "When Hsien passed through," he writes, "I returned his visit, so as to diminish a little compliment, having received two letters from the Foreign Board enjoining on

that goes without saying. But take the example of department and district Magistrates in China when visiting the Viceroy of other provinces. The rule is, of course, not to return late; but if a visit be especially important, the Magistrate has to be excused. So that, in the case of the same thing with foreigners, we surely hardly allow ourselves to be taken away liberally with! In my former opinion, we shall have beaten the former when Chinese officials cease to speculate, when they cease to make a farce of warfare, when they cease to move or move off of customs revenue, still less to make formal distinctions of rank. As to the case of warfare, the Marquess refers to apparently sympathizes with "the feeling" amongst officers of all ranks that they would rather fight alone, than along with the foreigners and risk being ridiculed by the foreigners. They would rather be defeated by their own superiors than ridiculed for defeat by the foreigners." This is characteristic Chinese. However, if all Chinese statesmen were of the type of the Marquess, in what order or juncture, China's foreign relations, very interesting as they are, are

an article under the gruesome heading

perances of this language will not make the effect of the decline of the China tea trade in India and Ceylon less than it is. And it may be pointed out that the number of the latter is much larger than the comparatively small section immediately concerned in the buying and selling of tea. Tea and silk are the articles in which China pays for the bulk of her imports from India and Ceylon, and to our countrymen these—virtually diminish her purchasing power and so check the import of goods of their own production. The demand being transferred to India and Ceylon, the purchasing power of those countries is proportionately increased, and under the influence of the new cause to our disadvantage. Our purchasing power is probably more valuable to Lancashire than it would be in China, with its numerous barriers to trade. The loss in freight by the decline of the China tea trade and the loss in the numerous cargoes of business effected by shipping may also be looked upon as a loss to our merchants rather than as an absolute loss. Admitting all this, however, the decline of the China tea trade must still be considered of great matter of regret. Necessarily it is so to persons concerned in trade in China, but on a larger scale it is a disaster to our nation, and our trade must also be recognized, and our vast country with a teeming population, and great natural resources, but with a foreign export of comparatively insignificant proportions. With the decline of the tea trade the hope of expansion in other directions is proportionately diminished. The prosperity of the Indian and Ceylon tea trade is of course a matter of congratulation, but we must keenly regret that China should wantonly erect a barrier against her own produce by imposing an excessive taxation. With freedom of export and improved means of communication, the ports of shipment the China tea trade could still live and flourish.

A pitiable picture of the condition of wo-

man in China, is given in an account published in another column of a case at Shanghai in which a young wife had left her husband's home on account of ill-treatment. The writer of the article which recently appeared in the *N. C. Weekly News* on "The Natural History of the Chinese Girl" showed us what a joyless lot was that of the young wife in China, subjected as she is to the discipline of the mother-in-law, who generally seems to consider a course of breaking-in necessary. In this case, ill-treatment becomes unbearable, and the victim not infrequently, as in this case, the number of young married females who thus put on end to their existence in China being extraordinarily large. In the case recently before the Shanghai court the girl had gone back to her mother, and the husband and his father applied for her return. The young woman said, "At my mother-in-law's house I was treated as a slave, and she would not let me go. I was beaten with my neck and put me to death. I am not fit for this. I am afraid to return there." The Magistrate not only failed to make any inquiry into this charge of ill-treatment, but so would no doubt have been contrary to Chinese ideas of the fitness of things—in this case to rival the mother-in-law in her brutality. The Magistrate was so perturbed by her refusal to return to her husband that he ordered her to receive twenty blows on the mouth, then another twenty blows on the mouth with the rattan scourge, and finally had her whipped on the back a hundred blows. We were under the impression that the beating of women was a thing of the past in the Chinese code, and that even the customary slapping on the mouth was of doubtful legality. Possibly, the young woman in this case in question may be of an irascible temperament, but the cruelty to which she was subjected at her husband's home is certainly a considerable one. She declined to return under the influence of a severe punishment ordered by the Magistrate. Even after the hundred blows on the back she declined to return, whereupon the Magistrate said she would keep her for a time and see if she still declined he would beat her again, then if she was still obstinate she would be sold off. Of course, anything but a ridiculous thing, this idea of a woman being a recalcitrant wife? The case of the unfortunate *Chiao Lu-yu* is one that might be studied with advantage by those who, like Mr. J. N. Poiré-Hennessy, consider China the freest country in the world."

The reply of Lord KNUTSFORD to the Earl

At a recent meeting of the Sanitary Board

the President remarked that there was a foundation for the question whether with or without the consent of the Government the health of a certain part of the town was affected by the custom of burying in Pokfulam. Those who entertain this idea may find support for it in a recent issue of the *British Medical Journal*. Our contemporary says:—"It is a striking proof that the simplest elements of sanitary knowledge are unknown, or at all events disregarded, by those who are entrusted with public matters, that another proposal has been made to make a new cemetery close to London." After examining this particular proposal, our contemporary says:—"With the rapidly increasing demands of the metropolis and its growing suburbs for the avoidance of any possible avoidance of all collections of decaying matter, and of filth and disease, the erection of a cemetery within twenty-five miles of Charing Cross, at all events on the south side, must now be regarded as little less than a crime. We need never repeat that the dead must be removed from our midst, for the purposes of burial, in all climates, in any form." "Woe to cremation if it is properly performed, as at St. Asaph, where, by Woking, the danger does not exist, but the public is not yet quite ready for this inevitable sanitary reform of the future; and as long as it is necessary to convey the dead to burial to a place of safety as regards the living, whether the distance be five or twenty miles, it is a matter of necessity very small, but not altogether negligible, of slight additional expenditure."

It may be noted, by the way, that the principle of burial reform has found a supporter in the PRINCE OF WALES, from whom a letter was read at the annual meeting of the Burial Reform Association, expressing the hope that the Government would be bringing the dead to rest in the earth, and that the Government would be exchanged for one that would comply with the requirements of the age and the sanitary interests of the community.

Whether His Royal Highness would be prepared to go the length of advocating cremation we do not know, but that no doubt will be the common system of disposing of the dead in developed countries here many years hence is scarcely a matter of Matutinal Doubt. While burial is the common form, it is imperative that every possible precaution should be taken against public cemeteries becoming a source of danger to health. In the case of the Chinese cemetery on this island close and intelligent supervision is maintained, and the Government is the beneficiary of the question would be the same, namely, the discontinuance of burial on the island altogether.

Some two months and a half ago we drew attention in connection with the Bill for the

tection of Women and Girls, to the increase of contagious disease which had followed the abolition of the compulsory examination of public women. At the next meeting of the Legislative Council the Acting Registrar-General undertook to make a further examination, but he admitted that if the belief which seemed to be pretty largely entertained, that there had been a great spread of disease was a correct one, the spread would not appear to be due to any large measure to the effect of women absenting themselves from examination. The Colonial Surgeon's report has now appeared and it affords confirmation of the view which the Registrar-General has maintained, the alteration of the law. The voluntary submission to examination has been maintained better than we had been led to believe, but the figures given by the Colonial Surgeon show that the falling off has been considerable. In 1885 the deficit for the year was 1,200, the weekly attendance was 812; for the last two years the deficit was 1,000, and simultaneously with this falling off in the examination of the women there has been an increase in the number of cases of venereal disease received in the Military, Naval, Police, and Civil Hospitals.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONE.

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tionally fire proof. The light is to be a flash
volving light of the first order, giving a flash

March with thirty or forty men and has gone on continuously ever since, the number of men now employed being about one hundred. It is pointed out, however, that he has told in favour of the proposition that the work is shut up to the present there have been no cases of sickness among the workmen. The revised estimate for the entire year is \$1,000,000, and it is pointed out and believed that the building, whose completion will not appreciably overran this estimate. In this matter, however, as in the estimate of time required for the weather that may prevail during the period, the estimate of the cost of the work is under contemplation to fix a fortnight less in thick weather, when even this powerful light may not be visible. The wisdom of such a change is not doubted. The masonry work has been laid out for the completion of the whole frame is well known in connection with the construction is being superintended by Mr. J. H. Brown, of the Public Works Department, under the supervision generally of which Department the whole work is being carried out. Considering the great initial difficulties that had to be overcome before even a commencement could be made, the progress of the work is a very good thing, and it has been shown and the progress that has been made reflects credit on all concerned, and should the work of construction continue to be conducted, as there is no reason to doubt, but that it will be, the Department, Hon. S. Brown—from whose plans and according to whose ideas the work is being carried out—will have in the lightness of the construction the ability displayed during the period of the work. It should be urged by every person to be proud.

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no doubt that this work will be a somewhat costly one. The revised estimate is

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27th August.
Expectant officials are notified that the

The Editor finds retributive justice in the sentence of a man in Hongkong for robbing *Luna*, *Crawford Co.* It appears that some time ago he handed about photographs of Kuan-*li*, leading to the image of the deity getting into children's minds and causing the thefts. His present misfortune is the consequence.

—The Nan-shan god is to be enlarged, as it is overcrowded, and the Magistrate is afraid of pestilence breaking out, not without reason.

A boy drowned paddling in the Shamoon canal.

A cargo boat wrecked at Shao-ching with loss

An appeal is made for the relief of the sufferers by the Sha-chung floods. Two dams gave way and over 10,000 people are reduced to misery. Unable to cultivate their fields, which are covered with water, they will be starved unless the charitable come to their assistance.

An appeal for subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the floods in Chibili, as the amount already collected is insufficient.

28th, August

A further list of farmers of the Battery Tax and the heading "Consideration for the future."

Cheung-nan-sing will farm the tax on raw hemp for \$4.00 per annum. The Yuan-an-Guild will farm the tax on American fowl, paying \$1,000 per annum and levying 1 candaren per bag of 37 catties. Kungshin in Patsan will farm the tax on leather goods, paying \$1,500 and levying 5 mace per tls. 100 value on sales collecting from the purchaser. Tung-ti will

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A noted robber, Chen-hua-li, arrested with three others while attacking a house in Heang-chiang after a hard fight in which one of the robbers was wounded.

Mr. Li, the Commandant of the Shamean Guard, has been presented with a red umbrella and tablets for settling the silk weaver difficulty some six months ago, his settlement having proved satisfactory.

A man struck by lightning for writing a letter for a man repudiating his wife.

Incassant rain reported in Shao-hsing up to eight days ago, since when it has been fine, very hot, and the floods have subsided.

A procession and Illumination at Fatsan Road in honour of the completion of the deepening of the approaches to the town undertaken some time since.

A Proclamation by the Reorganization Board as appeared to the effect that although things were peaceful at present still it is necessary to complete the fortification of the approaches to Canton, and buy guns to arm them; that to meet the cost of this a tax called *Hui-fong-ching-fei* has been imposed on the bases of the old Police Tax, and also in connection with this the silk merchants have agreed to give "Pia. 70,000 per annum."

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1.—All expenses for clothing, feeding, doctoring, or burying castaways shall be refunded by the country to which they belong.

2.—The expenses of officers incurred in removing castaways or conveying them back to their own country, telegrams, &c., shall be borne by the country incurring them and shall not be claimed back.

Salvage expenses whether of junks or cargo shall be paid by the persons claiming them.

26th August.

In yesterday's editorial the Editor declares that the Chinese are "able to manufacture their own lies." The Chinese are not disposed to go on foreign advisers, who ought not to be in case, and although everyone is ready to do so, it is not the Chinese who are disposed to do so, as a matter of fact they know no more about it. He declares that the proficiency in Chinese literature, which is the only test at present, is a very poor one, and that the official life is utterly insignificant, and advocates strict training and upholds a practice that has been in vogue for centuries in the departments of the public office, who do not pass the examinations. The same Editor is apparently striking out a bold line, and is not at all disposed to give any hints on the part of the literary class that are passed over in the foreign appointments, and also counts on official support in the fact that the majority of the foreign department have no literary degrees. H. H. P. the Viceroy is credited with holding the opinion that the Chinese are not fit for a competitive examination is most admirable. It is not possible to be a good official even of the highest rank without either being a wrangler or a

unable to get anyone to draw up a plaint for her and the son is still at large.

A thief snatches some \$10 or more from a banker who was shroffing them in his doorway.

and gates clear away with them.

A silk shop in the village of Hsi-chiao, in Nankai District, is plundered by robbers disguised as soldiers. Two watchmen wounded and a large quantity of property and money carried off.

A small dam at Shau-king breaking down, the officials decline to repair it on the ground that the people can do it themselves.

A gay Lothario detected by the injured husband avoids an action by payment of £15. 80.

In the record of proceedings at the Viceroys' court.

Yamen - it is noted that Tls. 30,000, the first instalment of the Battery tax, has been paid into the Treasury.

30th August 1890.

A leading article upholding the present practice of rewarding officers for foreign service by promoting them on their return. Their reports are most valuable, enabling China to get full information in regard to foreign countries and putting her in a position to fight them when the time comes.

Further list of farmers of the new tax:—The Hsich-kung guild is to farm silk handkerchiefs for \$1,200 to be made up by contributions from the shopkeepers and weavers, or by a levy of \$1.15, 15.00 per picul. The Tung-shan guild farms dried and salt fish in Chiao-to for the same amount, probably erroneously states, 33,900 per month, levying \$1.04, 6.6 per picul. The Shon-shih guild farms medicines and pills for \$1,200, levying one-half per cent. on medicines and 5 cash per dollar on pills. The Hsich-in Company is to farm the cake, business

Canton and Homan for The 600, paying one-half per cent. The Elco Company is to furnish motive force in Canton and Homan, paying The 500 and leaving one centadon per pieal. A new applicant for the farm of besnecko is informed that his offer would have been accepted if it had been applied sooner, but he is now too late.

A rate made by the new property holders in the neighborhood of the West side of the river, in support of the drains, owners of houses and amounts each to pay half a month's rent.

Some official servants of the Pranyu Magistrate have been detected in establishing a gambling house outside the Magistrate's office and have been dismissed in consequence; the present Magistrate setting his face against the time honored practice.

A robber **denies** a fair cause and runs off with her jewellery and clothes.

A shopkeeper being recommended to emigrate with his family goes as far as Hongkong, where he is warned that it is a "trap" and returns rejoicing at his escape.

The topic of conversation at Canton is the shock of earthquake felt about 9.45 on Saturday night. It appears to have done little or no damage, but the Cantonese are much exercised in respect of it. People walking in the streets did not feel it, but the houses away & violently and it was accompanied by considerable noise. Opinions vary much in regard of its direction, generally stated to have been E. and W. and N. and S. but are unanimous as to its duration, a few seconds only.

A lecture given on Earths in the Kong Hsi

An article recommending emigration to Mexico, the land of silver mines, where the Chinaman is free to earn a living and where \$30 or \$40 per month is easily picked up by labourers on the railways. Steamers, the article says, will carry emigrants from Macao for \$75 a head for the present, but by and by will make Hongkong their headquarters (if the Hongkong Government will allow them.)

A proposed steam-lunch service atween Lowloon, Shai-tung, &c., is refused permission to run.

A husband bringing his traitor wife home is treated as a kidnapper and carried before the magistrate, when proper explanations are given.

An old custom of placing baskets of nuts, cakes, &c. on the streets for the pleasure of the poor has been carried out this

in the South Ward of Canton, it occurring to the good people of that district that the duty of feeding the necessitous living is as paramount as that of feeding hungry ghosts. A case of swindling reported. The sale of official rank for the relief of the sufferers by the Chekiang floods is stopped.

The first ordinary meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held at the Company's offices

present: Messrs W. H. Ray (Chairman), Hon. C. Chater, D. Gillies (Directors), E. L. Woodin, J. Judd, C. J. Hirst, J. A. Mosely, E. H. Gorn-wooth, B. K. Leigh, A. G. Morris, E. W. Whitland, J. Orange, G. H. Potts, C. A. Tomes, D. Allen, E. S. James, Cash. Chairman.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

September 3, HAIPHONG. British steamer, 1,120 tons.
Harris, Foochow 31st August, Amoy 1st
September, and Swatow 2nd. General-
DOUGLAS LARRAIE & Co.

September 3, ALWINE. German steamer, 400. A.
Bendixen, Peking 31st August, and Hoiboh
2nd September. General- WILKE & Co.

September 3, CANTON. British steamer, 1,170
tons. Hogg, Whampoa 3rd Sept. General- JAMES
DINE, MATHESON & Co.

September 3, FORKIN. British steamer, 500

Lewis, Farnsi 29th August, and Amoy 29th
 September, General.—DOUGLAS LAPALME
 & Co.
 OLIVARANCES.
 At the HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.
 3RD SEPTEMBER.
 H ngchoo, British str., for Saigon.
 Nlongruin, British str., for Shanghai.
 Naga, Japanese str., for Nagasaki.
 Salken, British str., for Swatow.
 Uruca, Spanish str., for Manila.
 DEPARTURES.
 September 3, CANTON, Brit. str., for Shanghai.
 September 3, LOIRE INFÉRIEURE, French str.
 for Obo.
 September 4, MICHAEL JESSEN, German str.
 for Calcutta.
 September 5, SISKAN, British str., for Swatow.
 PASSENGERS.
 ARRIVED.

Per *Haiphong*, air, from Coast Ports—
Messrs. S. J. Freis and Dalby, and 107 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Falken*, from Tamsui
19th August, and *Amoy* 2d September, report
from Tamsui: to *Amoy* experienced light S.W.
winds, calm, from Tamsui to *Brooker Point*
light S.W. winds and calm; from thence similar
weather with moderate S.W. swell to port.

The British steamer *Haiphong*, from Foochow
1st August, *Amoy* 1st September, and *Swatow*
2d, reports from Foochow: to *Amoy* had vary-
able wind and fine, clear weather. From *Amoy*
to *Swatow* clear weather, light airs and passing
showers. From *Swatow* to port light winds

AMOEY SHIPPING.

August.—**ARRIVALS.**

26, Cape City, British bark, from Nohwang.
26, Augusta, German bark, from Chefoo.
27, Elsa, German brig, from Newcastle.
27, Ketchang, British str., from Hongkong.
27, Nauwa, British str., from Foochow.
28, Tanakshi Maru, Jap. str., from Chefoo.
28, Jormosa, British str., from Hongkong.
29, John Badzley, Amer. 3-m. sch., from Newchwang.
28, Smith, Chinese str., from Hoongkang.

23. *Kalan*, British str., from Hongkong.
24. *Kalan*, British str., from Hongkong.
25. *Zafro*, British str., for Manila.
26. *Wampoa*, British str., for Shanghai.
27. *Diamond*, British str., for Straits.
28. *Mureo*, British str., for Hongkong.
29. *Hailong*, British str., for Swatow.
30. *Hailong*, British str., for Swatow.
31. *Namoi*, British str., for Swatow.
32. *Fernao*, British str., for Tannier.

29. Haitan, British str., for Poochow.
29. Foohsang, British str., for Shanghai.
30. Clara Bahanyan, Brit. bk., for Newchwang.
30. Smith, Chinese str., for Tamsui.
30. Baughes, British str., for New York.
30. Diamante, British str., for Manila.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

ABERDEEN DOCK.—
KOWLOON DOCK.—Sra Heungshan, Mount
Hebron, Cheong Hock Kian, Maroon, Devawong-
sa, Makru Bujsakumar.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—Cheangchow.

VISITORS AT HOTELS.
HONGKONG HOTEL.—Capt. Anderson: Mr.

25. Fokien, British str., for Taiwan.
25. Zafro, British str., for Manila.
25. Wampoa, British str., for Shanghai.
25. Diamond, British str., for Straits.
25. Mureo, British str., for Hongkong.
25. Hailong, British str., for Swatow.
25. Hailong, British str., for Swatow.
25. Namoa, British str., for Swatow.
25. Forneco, British str., for Taiwan.
25. Haitan, British str., for Poochow.
25. Footeang, British str., for Shanghai.
25. Clara Bahanyan, Brit. bk., for Newbawang.
25. Smith, Chinese str., for Taiwan.
25. Matates, British str., for New York.
25. Diamante, British str., for Manila.

ABERDEEN DOCK.—*Stra Heungshan, Mount*
Hebron, Cheung Kok Kian, Maroon, Deawong,
Ma, Makru Heungkum.

COMMONPOLITAN DOCK.—*Cheangchow.*

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.—*Capt. Anderson, Mr.*
and Mrs. E. Roger Altkinson, Capt. L. P. Bray
and Mrs. E. C. W. Gammon, Mr. Wm. H.
and Mrs. J. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Coules
and child, Mr. T. P. Fallon, Mr. Y. A. Gurbay,
Major and Mrs. Graham, Mr. J. Grenfell,
Messrs. Komov, A. Kahn, E. A. Lamb, Mr.
and Mrs. J. Numachida, H. B. Roper, Mr.
and Mrs. F. Reddaway, H. M. O'Kelly, J. A.
Anderson, Mr. A. Schwenger, Mr. and Mrs.

W. Warren, and Mr. Ed. Weissmanner.
WESTBURY HOTEL.—Mr. and Mrs. Brennan,
 Mr. W. H. Brennan, Mr. J. A. Olaschki, Mrs.
 J. A. Olaschki, Mr. E. S. Felt, Mr. J. S. Felt,
 Mrs. J. S. Felt, Capt. A. Gotley, Capt. Hoar, Mr. Alex.
 J. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, 3 Misses Moore,
 Mr. O. Moller, Mr. and Mrs. Petersen, Mrs.
 I. Rodhe and 2 children, Mrs. Wagner, Capt.
 W. Westoby, Miss E. Westoby, Miss M.
 Westoby, and Mr. W. E. Young.

TO-DAY.
 Polo, Causeway Bay, 5.30 p.m.
 Meeting, Hongkong Hotel Co., Company's
 Hotel, 3.30 p.m.

FOR SALE CHEAP

CYLINDRICAL TUBULAR BOILERS.—No.
150, indicated H.P. each, and tested to
50 lbs. to the square inch; they are 16 feet long by
8 feet in diameter, double-FURNACES,
—They have been built at H.M.'s Naval Yard,
HONGKONG.
2 CORNISH BOILERS, 16 feet long
by 8 feet in diameter, single-FURNACE,
LATHYER & CO., LTD., LONDON.
Tubular Boilers, each, and are about 90 indicated
H.P. each.—1-12 H.P. CORNISH BOILERES
Horizontal Driving Engines, 5-44
Horizontal Driving Engines, 1 Large,
extra heavy, loose bed LATHE, 18 inch centre
weight about 7 Tons.—1 GAP-BED LATHE 18
inch centre weight about 7 Tons.—1 Lathe,
Slotted Machine, 10½ strokes. SHAFT
Machine, 10½ stroke. Double Slapping
Machine 10½ stroke. 1 COPPER STEAM

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located at the Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., including Boiler and Engine, and also a plant of LAUNDRY MACHINERY, that formerly belonged to the Victor Emmanuel; it was fitted up in her for the Ashantee War; both combined would make a very powerful plant for a Public Laundry.

For any further particulars apply to W. H. LILLYON, Engineer, in charge of the Machinery, at the Victoria Dock, No. 3 Cross Lane, Warehouse, near No. 1 Police Station.

W. H. LILLYON (2nd August 1902). (1183)

